# PLATFORM DEMANDS TARIFF FOR REVENUE

Immediate Downward Revision of Duties, Especially on Necessaries of Life, Favored by Democrats at Baltimore.

# SINGLE TERM FOR PRESIDENTS

Vigorous Enforcement and Extension of Anti-Trust Law Called For-State Rights Asserted-"Adequate Navy" Pledged - Aldrich Monetary Plan Denounced.

pointments are made, to the ownership

and control of newspapers and to the expenditures made by and in behalf of those who aspire to Presidential nominations, and we point for additional justification for this legislation to the enormous expenditures of money in behalf of the President and his predecessor in the recent contest for the Republican nomi-

Presidential Primaries.

The movement toward more popular government should be promoted through legislation in each state which will permit the expression of the preference of the electors for national candidates at President and present the expression of the preference of the electors of the president and the president of the president and the president of the preside

dential primaries.

We direct that the national committee incorporate in the call for the next non-inating convention a requirement that all expressions of preference for Presidential candidates shall be given and the selection of delegates and silernates made through a primary election conducted by the party organization in each state where such expression and election are not provided for by state law. Committeemen who are hereafter to constitute the membership of the Democratic National Committee, and whose election is not provided for by law, shall be chosen in each state at such primary elections, and the service and authority of committeemen, however chosen, shall begin immediately upon the receipt of their credentials, respectively.

Campaign Contributions

We pledge the Democratic party to the enactment of a law prohibiting any corporation from contributing to a compalso fund and any individual from contributing any amount above a reasonable maximum and the contribution of the c

Term of President We favor a single Presidential term,

and to that end urge the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution making the President of the United States ineligible for re-election, and we pledge the candidate of this convention to this principle.

The Democratic Congress.

At this time, when the Republican party, after a generation of unlimited power in its control of the federal government, is rent into factions, it is opportune to point to the record of accompliament of the Democratic House of Representatives in the Sixty-second Congress. We indores its action and we challenge comparison of its record with that of any Congress which has been controlled by our opponents.

We call the attention of the patriotic citizens of our country to its record of efficiency, economy and constructive legislation.

It has, among other achievements, revised the rules of the House of Representatives so as to give to the representatives of the American people freedom of speech and of action in advocating, proposing and perfecting remedial legislation.

It has passed bills for the relief of the people and the development of our country; it has endeavored to revise the tariff

It has passed bills for the relief of the people and the development of our country, it has endeavored to revise the tariff taxes downward in the interest of the consuming masses and thus to reduce the high cost of living.

It has proposed an amendment to the federal Constitution providing for the election of United States Senators by the direct vote of the people.

It has secured the admission of Arizona and New Mexico as two sovereign states.

direct vote of the admission of Arizona and New Mexico as two sovereign states. It has required the publicity of campaign expenses, both before and after election, and fixed a limit upon the election.

tion expenses of United States Senators and representatives

It has also passed a bill to prevent the buse of the writ of injunction.

It has passed a law establishing an ight-hour day for workmen on all na-ional public work.

tional public work.

It has passed a resolution which forced
the President to take immediate steps to
abrogate the Russian treaty.

And it has passed the great supply bills
which lessen waste and extravagance and

which reduce the annual expenses of the

We approve the measure eported by the Democratic lenders in one House of Representatives for the creation of a council of national defer which will determine a definite me all programme with a view to increase a chiclency and

The party that proclaim d and has always enforced the Monroe Doctrine

and was sponsor for the new navy will continue faithfully to observe the

constitutional requirements to pro vide and maintain an adequate and well proportioned navy, sufficient to

defend American policies, protect our citizens and uphold the honor and dig-

"Republican Extravagance."

"Republican Extravagance."
We denounce the profiligate waste of
the money wrung from the people by
oppressive taxation torough the lavish
appropriations of recent Lepublican Congresses, which have kept taxes high and
reduced the purchasing power of the people's toll. We demand a return to that
simplicity and economy which befits a
bemocratic government and a reduction
in the number of useless offices, the salartes of which drain the substance of
the people.

Valuation of Railroad and Wire Lines.

We favor the efficient supervision and rate regulation of reads, express companies, telegraph and telephone lines engage in interstate commerce. To this end we recommend the valuation of railroads, express companies, telegraph and telephone lines by the Interstate Commerce commission, such valuation to take into consideration the physical value of the property, the original east the cost of reproduction and any element of value that will render the valuation fair and just.

We favor such legislation as will effectually prohibit the railroads, express, telegraph and telephone companies fr.m engaging in business

es fr.m engaging in business h brings them into competition their shippers or patrons; also

with their snippers or patrons; also legislation preventing the overissue of stocks and bonds by interstate railroads, express companies, telegraph and telephone nes, and legislation which will assure such reduction in transportation rates as conditions will seem to avoid the state of the s

permit, care being taken to avoid re-duction that would compel a reduction of wages, prevent adequate service or do injustice to legitimate investments.

Banking Legislation.

We oppose the so-called Aldrich bill or the establishment of a central bank, and we believe the people of the country will be largely freed from panics and conse-quent unemployment; and business depres-sion by such a systematic revision of our banking laws as will render temporary relief in localities, where such relief is needed, with protection from control or dominion by what is known as the "money trust"

dominion by what is known as the "money trust"

Banks exist for the accommodation of the public, and not for the control of business. All legislation on the subject of banking and currency should have for its purpose the securing of these accommodations on terms of absolute security to the public and of complete protection from the misuse of the power that wealth gives to those who possess it.

We condemn the present methods of departing government funds in a few favored banks, largely situated in or controlled by Wall Street, in return for political favors, and we pledge our party to provide by law for their deposit by competitive bidding in the banking institutions of the country, national and state, without discrimination as to locality, upon approved securities and subject to call by the government.

Rural Credits.

Of equal importance with the question

Therefore, we recommend that an in-

vestigation of agricultural credit so-cistics in foreign countries be made, so that it may be ascertained whether

a system of rural credits may be devised suitable to conditions in the

of currency reform is the question of rural credits or agricultural finance.

nity of the nation.

t contest for the Republican nomi

Baltimore, July 2,-A. Mitchell Pal-! mer, of Pennsylvania, Wilson leader proposed in the convention at 10:50 o'clock to-night that the platform be taken up before the balloting on the Vice-Presidential nominations.

The motion was carried, and Senater Kern, of Indiana, read the document. As offered by Senator Kern, the plat

We, the representatives of the Deino-cratic party of the United States, in na-tional convention assembled, reaffirm our devotion to the principles of Democratic government formulated by Thomas Jef-ferson and enforced by a long and illus-trious line of Democratic Presidents.

#### Tariff Reform.

We declare it to be a fundamental principle of the Democratic party that the federal government under the Constitution has no right or power to impose or collect tariff duties, except for the purpose of revenue, and we demand that the collection of such taxes shall be limited to the necessities of revenuent hopestly and economically government honestly and economically

The high Republican tariff is the prin-cipal cause of the unequal distribution of wealth; it is a system of taxation which makes the right right; and the poor power under its operations the American farms and aboring man are the abilet sufferers it ruless the cost of the necessaries of if or wages. The farmer sells larger, in free markets and luys almost entirely in the protected markets. In the most highly protected industries, such as con-ton and wood, steel and from the wages of the laborers are the lowest paid in any of our industries. We denounce the Es-

We favor the immediate downward revision of the existing high and in many cases prohibitive tariff duties, insisting that material reductions be speedily made upon the necessaries of life. Articles entering into competition with trust controlled products and articles of American manufacture which are sold abroad more cheaply than at home should be put upon the free list.

home should be put upon the free list.

We recognize that our system of tariff taxation is intimately connected with the business of the country and we favor the ultimate attainment of the principles are advocate by legislation that will not injure or destroy legislation of President Taft in vetoing the bills to reduce the tariff in the cotton, woollen, metals and chemical schedules and the farmers' free list bill, all of which were designed to give immediate relief to the masses from the exactions of the trusts.

The Republican party, while promising tariff revision, has shown oy list tariff legislation that such revision is not to be in the people's interest and, having been faithless to its pledges of 1908, it should not longer enjoy the confidence of the nation. We appeal to the American petals of the confidence of the revenue enjoy.

High Cost of Living

## High Cost of Living.

The high cost of living is a serious problem in every American home. The Republican party, in its platform, at-tempts to escape from responsibility for present conditions by denying that they are due to a protective tariff. We take issue with them on this subject and charge that excessive prices result in a large measure from the high tariff laws enacted and maintained by the Republican party and from trusts and commercial conspiracies fostered and encouraged by such laws, and we assert that no substantial relief can be secured for the people until import duties on the necessaries of life are materially reduced and these criminal conspiracies broken up.

Anti-Trust Law.

A private monopoly is indefensible and intolerable. We, therefore, favor the vigorous enforcement of the criminal as well as the civil law against trusts and trust officials, and demand the enactment of such additional legislation as may be necessary to make it impossible for a private monopoly to exist in the United States.

We favor the declaration by law of the conditions upon which corporations shall be permitted to engage in intershall be permitted to engage in inter-state trade, including, among others, the prevention of holding companies, of interlocking directors, of stock water-ing, of discrimination in price, and the control by any one corporation of so large a proportion of any industry to make it a menace to competitive conditions.

We condemn the action of the Repud We condemn the action of the Repullican administration in compromising with the Standard Oil Company and the To-bacco Trust and its failure to invoke the criminal provisions of the anti-trust law against the officers of those corporations after the court had declared that from the undisputed facts in the record they had violated the criminal provisions of the law.

We regret that the Sherman anti-trust we regret that the Sherman anti-trust has received a judicial construction depriving it of much of its effect, and we favor the enactment of legislation which will restore to the statute the strength of which it has been deprived by such interpretation.

# Rights of the States.

We believe in the preservation and maintenance in their full strength and integrity of the three co-ordinate branches of the federal government-the executive, the legislative and the judicial—each keeping within its own bounds and not encroaching upon the just powers of either of the others.

Believing that the most efficient results under our system of government are to be attained by the full exercise by the states of their reserved sovereign powers, we denounce as usurpation the efforts of our opponents to deprive the states of any of the rights reserved to them, and to enlarge and magnify by indirection the powers of the federal government.

We insist upon the full exercise of all the powers of the government, both state and national, to protect the people from injustice at the hands of those who seek to make the government a private asset in husiness. There is no twilight zone between the nation and the state in which exploiting interests can take refuge from both. It is as necessary that the federal government shall exercise the powers reserved to them, but we insist that federal rem-edies for the regulation of interstate commerce and for the prevention of private monopoly shall be added to and not substituted for state remedies.

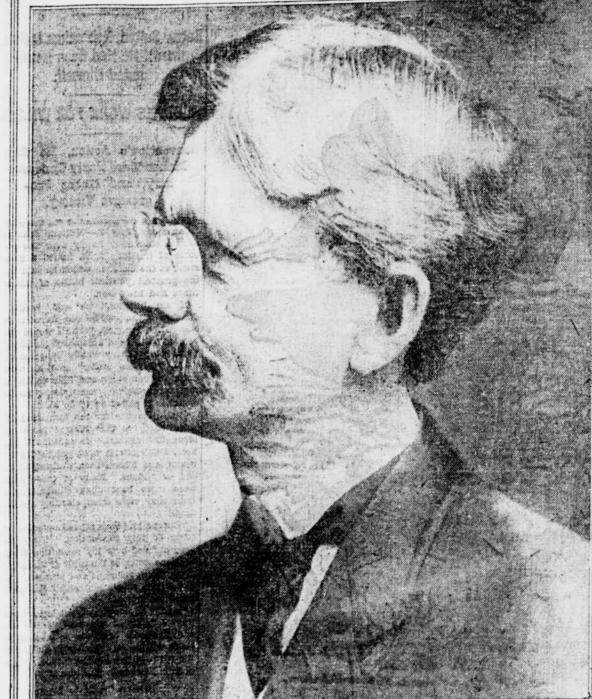
Income Tax and Popular Election of Senators.

We congratulate the country upon the

We congratulate the country upon the triumph of two important reforms demanded in the last national platform, namely, the amendment of the federal Constitution authorizing an income tax and the amendment providing for the popular election of Senators, and we call upon the people of all the states to raily to the support of the pending propositions and secure their ratification.

We note with gratification the unanimous sentiment in favor of publicity before the election of campaign contributions—a measure demanded in our national platform of 1908, and at that time opposed by the Republican party—and we commend the Democratic House of Representatives for extending the doctrine of publicity to recommendations, verbal and written, upon which Presidential ap-

GOVERNOR THOMAS R. MARSHALL OF INDIANA. Nominated for Vice-President by the Democratic National Convention



United States: and we also favor legislation permitting national banks to loan a reasonable proportion of their

funds on real estate security We recognize the value of vocational education and urge federal appropriations for such training and extension teaching in agriculture in co-operation with the several states.

#### Waterways.

Waterways.

We renew the declaration in our last platform relating to the conservation of our natural resources and the development of our waterways. The present devastation of the Lower Mississippi Valley accentuates the movement for the regulation of river flow by additional bank and levee protection below the diversion, storage and control of the flood waters above their utilization for beneficial purposes in the reclamation of arid and swamp lands and the development of water power, instead of permitting the floods to continue, as heretofore, agents of destruction.

We hold that the control of the Mississippi River is a national problem. The preservation of the depth of its water for the purpose of navigation, the building of levees to maintain the integrity of its channel and the prevention of the overflow of the land and its consequent devastation, resulting in the interruption of interstate commerce, the disorganization of the mail service and the enormous loss of life and property impose an obligation which alone can be discharged by the general government.

To maintain an adequate depth of water the entire year and thereby encourage water transportation is a consummation worthy of legislative attention and presents an issue national in its character. It calls for prompt action on the part of Congress, and the Democratic party pledges itself to the enactment of legislation leading to that end.

We favor the co-operation of the United States and the respective states in plans for the comprehensive treatment of all waterways with a view of co-ordinating plans for channel improvement, with long for channel improvement, with waterways with a view of co-ordinating plans for channel improvement, with plans for drainage of swamp and overflowed lands, and to this end we favor the appropriation by the federal government of sufficient funds to make surveys of such lands, to develop plans for drain-ing of the same and to supervise the

ing of the same and to supervise the work of construction.

We favor the adoption of a liberal and comprehensive plan for the development and improvement of our inland waterways, with economy and efficiency, so as to permit their navigation by vessels of standard draft.

# Post Roads.

We favor national aid to state and local authorities in the construction and main-tenance of post roads.

# Rights of Labor.

Rights of Labor.

We repeat our declarations of the platform of 1998, as follows:

"The courts of justice are the bulwarks of our liberties, and we yield to none in our purpose to maintain their dignity. Our party has given to the bench a long line of distinguished justices who have added to the respect and confidence in which this department must be jealously maintained. We resent the attempt of the Republican party to raise a false is sue respecting the judiciary. It is an unjust reflection upon a great body of our citizens to assume that they lack respect for the courts.

"It is the function of the courts to interpret the laws which the people enact, and if the laws appear to work economic, social, or political injustice, it is our duty to change them. The only basis upon which the integrity of our courts can stand is that of unswerving justice and property. As judicial processes may be abused, we should guard them against abuse.

abuse.

"Experience has proved the necessity of a modification of the present law relating to injunction, and we reiterate the pledges of our platforms of 1886 and 1901 in favor of a measure which passed the United States Senate in 1896, relating to contempt in federal courts and providing for trial by jury in cases of indirect contempt.

for trial by jury in cases of indirect contempt.

"Questions of judicial practice have arisen, especially in connection with industrial disputes. We believe that the parties to all judicial proceedings should be treated with rigid impartiality, and that injunctions should not be issued in any case in which an injunction would not issue if no industrial dispute were involved.

"The expanding organization of industry makes it essential that there should be no abridgement of the right of the wage earners and producers to organize for the protection of wages and the improvement of labor conditions, to the end that such labor organizations and their members should not be regarded as lilegal combinations in restraint of trade.

"We pledge the Democratic party to the enactment of a law creating a department of labor represented separately in the President's Cabinet, in which department shall be included the subject of mines and mining."

mining."
We pledge the Democratic party, so far as the federal jurisdiction extends, to an employe's compensation law providing adequate indemnity for injury to body or loss of life.

# Conservation.

Conservation.

We believe in the conservation and the development, for the use of all the people, of the natural resources of the country. Our forests, our sources of water supply, our agrable and our mineral lands, our navigable streams and all the other material resources with which our country has been so lavishly endowed, constitute the foundation of our national wealth. Such additional legislation as may be necessary to prevent their being wasted or absorbed by special or privileged interests, should be enacted and the policy of their conservation should be rigidly adhered to.

The public domain should be administered and disposed of with due regard to the general welfare. Reservations should be limited to the purposes which they purport to serve and not extended to include land wholly unsuited therefor. The

WHERE TO DINE.

unnecessary withdrawal from sale and settlement of enormous tracts of public land, upon which tree growth never existed and cannot be promoted, tends only to return development, create discontent and brung reproach upon the policy of conservation.

The public land laws should be adminible as writt of the breadest liberal. certainties incident to the system as

conservation.

The public land laws should be administered in a spirit of the broadest liberality toward the settler exhibiting a bonn fide purpose to comply therewith, to the end that the invitation of this government to the landless should be as attractive as possible, and the plain provisions of the forest reserve act permitting bomestead entries to be made within the national forests should not be nullified by administrative regulations which amount to a withdrawal of great areas of the same from settlement.

Immediate action should be taken by Congress to make available the vast and valuable coal deposits of Alaska under conditions that will be a perfect guarantee against their falling into the hands of monopolizing corporations, associations or interests.

We reloice in the inheritance of mineral resources unequalled in extent, variety or value, and in the development of a mining industry unequalled in its magnitude and importance. We honor the men who, in their hazardous toil underground, daily risk their lives in extracting and preparing for our use the products of the mine, so essential to the industries, the commerce and the comfort of the people of this country. And we pledge ourselves to the extension of the

dustries, the commerce and the comfort of the people of this country. And we pledge ourselves to the extension of the work of the Bureau of Mines in every way appropriate for national legislation with a view of safeguarding the lives of the miners, lessening the waste of essential resources and promoting the commited development of mining, which along with agriculture, to still the future, even more than in the past, serve as the very foundation of our national property and welfar and our in trnational commerce.

# Agriculture.

We believe in encours ing the development of a modern system of agriculture and a systematic effor to improve the conditions of trade in arm products so as to benefit both the consumers and producers. And as an efficient means to this end, we favor the enactment by Congress of legislation that will suppress the perniclous practice of gambling in agricultural products by organized exchanges or others.

# Merchant Marine.

We believe in fostering, by constitu-tional regulation of commerce, the growth of a merchant marine which shall de-velop and strengthen the commercial ties which bind us to our sister republics of the south, but without imposing addition-al burdens upon the people and without bounties or subsidies from the public

We urge upon Congress the speedy enactment of laws for the greater security
of life and property at sea; and we favor
the repeal of all laws and the abrogation
of so much of our treaties with other
nations as provide for the arrest and imprisonment of seamen charged with desertion or with violation of their contract
of service.

of service.
Such laws and treaties are un-American and violate the spirit, if not the letter, of the Constitution of the United States. We favor the exemption from tolls

of American ships engaged in coast-wise trade passing through the Pan-ama Canal.

We also favor legislation forbidding the use of the Panama Canal by ships owned or controlled by railroad carriers engaged in transportation competitive with the canal.

# Pure Food and Public Health.

Pure Food and Public Health.

We reaffirm our previous declarations advocating the union and strengthening of the various governmental agencies relating to pure foods, quarantine, vital statistics and human health. Thus united and administered without partiality to or discrimination against any school of medicine or system of healing they would constitute a single health service, not subordinated to any commercial or financial interests, but devoted exclusively to the conservation of human life and efficiency. Moreover, this health service should co-operate with the health agencies of our various states and cities, without interference with their prerogatives or with the freedom of individuals to employ such medical or hygienic ald as they may see fit.

# Civil Service Law.

The law pertaining to the civil service should be honestly and rigidly enforced, to the end that merit and ability should be the standard of appointment and promotion, rather than service rendered to a political party; and we favor a reorganization of the civil service with adequate compensation commensurate with the class of work performed for all officers and employes. We also favor the extension to all classes of civil service employes of the benefits of the provisions of the employers' lability law. We also recognize the right of direct petition to recognize the right of direct petition to Congress by employes for the redress of

# Law Reform.

We recognize the urgent need of re-form in the administration of civil and criminal law in the United States, and we recommend the enactment of such legislation and the promotion of such measures as will rid the present legal system of the delays, expense and un-

The Philippines.

ment can be established, such independing to be guaranteed by us until the neutralization of the islands can be setablished of the islands can be setablished. For three months Mr. Marshall, accompressing the independence of the Philippines our government should retain such land as may be necessary for coaling stations and naval bases.

Carried off the prize. With the nomination and a graduate of Princeton and Harvard, will in all probability be chosen as chairman of the Democratic National Committee.

For three months Mr. Marshall, accommittee, to direct the political fortunes of woodrow Wilson for President of the state, visiting practically every crossroad humbet. Then, after his whirtwind tour, he

The Russian Treaty.

We commend the patriotism of the lemogratic members of the Senate and House of Representatives which compelled the termination of the Russian treaty of 1832, and we pledge ourselves anew to preserve the sacred rights of American citizenship at home and abroad. No treaty should receive the sacred of the Marshall administration in Indiana has not been so tregressive as other resonance of the doubtful states, that gave Mr. Marshall's name prominence as a compromise candidate for the Presidency at the Baltimore convention, and eventually resulted in his nomination for Vice-Presidency at the Baltimore convention, and eventually resulted in his nomination for Vice-Presidency at the Baltimore convention, and eventually resulted in his nomination for Vice-Presidency at the Baltimore convention, and eventually resulted in his nomination for Vice-Presidency at the Baltimore convention, and eventually resulted in his nomination for Vice-Presidency at the Baltimore convention, and eventually resulted in his nomination for Vice-Presidency at the Baltimore convention, and eventually resulted in his nomination for Vice-Presidency at the Baltimore convention, and eventually resulted in his nomination for Vice-Presidency at the Baltimore convention, and eventually resulted in his nomination for Vice-Presidency at the Baltimore convention, and eventually resulted in his nomination for Vice-Presidency at the Baltimore convention, and eventually resulted in his nomination for Vice-Presidency at the Baltimore convention.

The Marshall's name prominence as a completion of the Russian that Mr. McCombs would manage the campaign came after Norman at the Baltimore convention.

E. Mack, chairman of the National Committee, had sent a telegram to Governor with the Committee of the Committee of the Committee of the Committee of the Baltimore convention. not recognize that equanty of an or creed, and which does not expressly guarantee the fundamental right of expatriation. The constitutional rights of American citizens should protect them on our beaters and go with them throughout the world, and every American citizen residing or having property in any foreign country is entitled to, and must be given, the full protection of the United States government, both for himself and his property.

# Parcels Post and Rural Delivery.

property.

We favor the establishment of a parcei post or postal express, and also the extension of the rural delivery system as rapidly as practicable.

We hereby express our deep interest in the great Panama Canal Exposition to be held in San Francisco in 1915 and favor such encouragement as can be properly

#### Protection of National Uniform. We commend to the several states the

We commend to the several states in adoption of a law making it an offence for the proprietors of places of public amusement and entertainment to discrim-inate against the uniform of the United States similar to the law passed by Con-gress applicable to the District of Colum-bia and the territories in 1911.

We renew the declaration of our last platform relating to a generous pension

# Rule of the People.

Rule of the People.

We call attention to the fact that the Democratic party's demand for a return to the rule of the people, expressed in the national platform four years ago, has now become the accepted doctrine of a large majority of the electors. We again remind the country that only by a larger exercise of the received power of the people can they protect themselves from the misuse of delegated power and the usurpation of governmental instrumentalities by special interests. For this reason, the national convention insisted on the overthrow of Cannonism and the inauguration of a system by which United States Senators could be elected by direct vote. The Democratic party offers itself to the country as an agency through which the complete overthrow and extingation of corruption, fraud and machine rule in American politics can be effected.

# Conclusion.

Our platform is one of principles which we believe to be essential to our national welfare. Our pledges are made to be kept when in office as well as relied upon during the campaign, and we invite the co-operation of all citizens, regardless of party, who believe in maintaining unimpaired the institutions and traditions of our country.

WHERE TO DINE.

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# BEATEN MEN PLEDGE SUPPORT TO WILSON

## Managers of Rival Candidates Insist They Will Stand by the One Who Won.

(By a Staff Correspondent of The Tribune.) Baltimore, July 2.—Senator Bankhead, the Underwood manager, who held grimly to the hope that his candidate would come to the front when Clark and Wilson had been eliminated, smiled this evening like a man who is trying his best to bear up under ad-

"I have nothing to say," he said, "ex cept this we will stand by Wilson." You can say for me," said Senator Stone, leader of the routed Clark forces, to-night, the work done by the state Legislature "that been a Missouri Democrat. I am The income tax amendment was ratified, straight. I am for the nominee, and will a constitutional amendment providing for work from new until Election Day for the the direct election of United States Sensuccess of the Democratic ticket. It will ators was urged, and a corrupt practices be trium; hant at the polls in November." and campaign publicity law passed. Other

"We made a strong fight," he said. "We factories, mines and boilers. had a good candidate. He joins with me in pledging support to Woodrow Wilson. He for not unhorsing "Tom" Taggart as lead-

Wishington, July 2.-All the Democratic Schators on the floor, on the receipt of the the State House, It was Taggart, how news of Woodrow Wilson's pomination, joiced in a congratulatory message to him. The message read:

We congratulate you and the country upon your nomination. We are confident of your overwhelming victory. Senator Tillman, of South Carolina, telegraphed to Governor Wilson:

I have prayed to live to see a real Demo-crat President before I die Next March my prayer will be answered. Congratula-tions to you and to our country.

### T. R. MARSHALL'S CAREER WATTERSON FALLS IN LINE Indiana Governor Long Shunned Thinks Wilson Is "the Devil," but the Political Arena.

Manchester, Wabash County, Ind., on whose activities both in behalf of and March 14, 1854, and was graduated from against Woodrow Wilson in the pre-con-Wabash College in 1872. Two years later vention campaign received considerable athe was admitted to the bar and began the testion, will say in "The Courier-Journal practice of law at Columbia City, Ind., final- to-morrow;

practice of law at Columbia City, Ind., finally establishing the firm of Marshall & McNagny & Clugaton.

Mr. Marshall practised his profession thirty-three years without a thought of entering politics, although be had been offered a Congressional nomination. In 1908, however, his name was mentioned for the Democratic nomination for Governor. He frankly confessed he would like to be Governor, but insisted that he would not go gunning for the nomination.

"The Democrate of Indiana know that I would like to be Governor," he told his friends, "and if they want the they know how to get me, and if they don't take me it

We reaffirm the position thrice announced by the Democracy in national convention assembled against a policy of imperialism and colonial exploitation in the Philippines or elsewhere. We condemn the experiment in imperialism as an inexcusable biunder, which has in an inexcusable biunder, which has in volved us in enormous expense, brought now weakness instead of strength and laid our nation open to the charge of abandonment of the lundamental doctrine of self-government. We favor an immediate fact that several other candidates worked declaration of the nation's purpose 10 to obtain the nomination, Mr. Marshall of

purpose to to obtain the nomination, Mr. Marshall of New York, thirty-six years old, a lawyer grize the independence of the Philip-carried off the prize. With the nomination and a graduate of Princeton and Harvard, a Islands as soon as a stable govern-carried off the prize. With the nomination and a graduate of Princeton and Harvard, a Islands as soon as a stable govern-carried off the prize. With the nomination and a graduate of Princeton and Harvard, a Islands as soon as a stable govern-carried off the prize.

Arizona and New Mexico.

We welcome Arizona and New Mexico to the sisterhood of states, and heartly congratulate them upon their auspicious heginnings of great and glorious careers.

Arizona and New Mexico to his law office and refused to budge. The party leaders implored him to keep up his campaigning, but he said he was satisfied with what he had done.

The result of the election clearly show.

Alaska.

Mr. Marshall's ability as a vote getter, and who demand for the people of Alaska it also showed that he knew pretty well are full enjoyment of the rights and privish where he stood when he work are full enjoyment of the rights and privish where he stood when he work are full enjoyment of the rights and privish where he stood when he work are full enjoyment of the rights and privish where he stood when he work are full enjoyment of the rights and privish where he stood when he work are full enjoyment of the rights and privish where he stood when he work are full enjoyment of the rights and privish where he stood when he work are full enjoyment of the rights and privish where he stood when he work are full enjoyment of the rights and privish where he stood when he work are full enjoyment of the rights and privish where he stood when he work are full enjoyment of the rights and privish where he work are full enjoyment of the rights and privish where he work are full enjoyment of the rights and privish where he work are full enjoyment of the rights and privish where he work are full enjoyment of the rights and privish where he work are full enjoyment of the rights are full enjoyment of the rights are full enjoyment of the rights are full enjoyment. the full enjoyment of the rights and privi-leges of a territorial form of government, and we believe that the officials appointed to administer the government of all our territories and the District of Columbia iterritories and the District of Columbia should be qualified by previous bona fide ince, although President Taft carried the state by 10,000. It was this victory in Indiana, one of the doubtful states, that

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Capital . . \$ 4,375.000 Surplus(allearned) 10,625,000 176 B'way, N. Y. 175 Remsen St., B'klya. 350 Pulton St., Jamaica.

Former Seman'r Dubols, who was the measures enacted were an employers' liaactive manager of the Clark campaign, was bility law, new child labor laws, and a law establishing a bureau of inspection for Mr. Marshall has been strongly criticised

> er of the Indiana Democracy. On the other hand, it is maintained that Mr. Marshal has ignored Taggart in his appointments and has practically driven the boss from ever, that ostensibly favored Mr. Marshall's nomination for the Presidency, and, when that proved impossible, cast the Indiana votes for him as the Vice-Presidential nom-Mr. Marshall received the degree of Doc-

tor of Laws from Wabash College in 1909, Notre Danie in 1910 and the University of Pennsylvania in 1911. He is a trustee of Wabash College and a member of Phi Beta Kappa. Phi Gamma Delta and the Masonie fraternity.

# Will Support Him. Thomas Riley Marshall was born at North Louisville, July 2.-Henry Watterson,

### M'COMBS TO LEAD FIGHT New Yorker Wilson's Choice to Direct Coming Campaign. Baltimore, July 2.-William F. McComb

night, but I've had my coat off working

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# The Magazine Section

# Sunday's Tribune

Will contain a choice selection of brilliant features, interesting stories by celebrated writers, special articles that are timely, all profusely illustrated by leading artists, with a highly artistic cover design in colors.



# You Will Be Enchanted with "Daphne of the Forest," a two-

part story by William Frederick Dix, the first part of which will appear in our next Sunday Magazine. There is the tang of sea breezes in st, and the mystery and charm of magic and romance. The broad Pacific is the scene, and the chief characters are a young Harvard graduate, an American girl on her way to Australia, and a Swami of India who performs weird acts of magic to bring the young persons to understand each

You Will Be Amused

by "A Throw-Back from Buddy," the latest Shorty McCabe story As in most SEWELL FORD stories, there is an undercurrent of deep meaning beneath the bubbles of humor.

You Will Be Thrilled

by "On the Rhine Is My Heart," the next in the great series of tales about the Franco-Prussian War, by L. J. BEESTON. You Will Be Interested

in "The American Boy and the Dime Novel," by CHARLES M. HARVEY, which is, in a way, a defence of a much abused kind You Will Be Tickled

by "Further Adventures in Human Nature," by JOE WEBER and LEW FIELDS, which tells still more about the tricks of the fun-

making trade by comedians who have proved their theories. You Will Be Pleased

by "Real Romance," a story of love and politics, by JAMES HAY, JR., who knows Washington life so well. You Will Be Tremendously Interested in the next instalment of "The Lost World," by SIR ARTHUR CONAN DOYLE.

You Will Appreciate F. IRVING ANDERSON'S article, "Moving Pictures Older than

Magazine Section of the Sunday Tribune